TOL TAYLOR SAYS CHEAP MONEY DON'T HELP GOOD FARMERS,

profits From Trucking and Field Crops. Good Sense and Attention to Business the Farmer's Reliance,

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 11, 1893. roseph Bryan, Esq., Richmond: My Dear Sir,-I regret that my business pents have not permitted an earlibly to your letter of the 19th Septemof. I have talked with some of the farmer of our section and find them cheerful well satisfied with their condition. one the handrome returns that the s generally have realized from abor about here, and appear to have and currency, of which every dollar a very clear appreciation of the ial situation and are not deceived e talk of "more money." Indeed, al subject submitted by you, so al self-evident as to excite surmind of ordinary intelligence. 'more money" is naturally a mlar one; its mere utterance sugand so has a fascination

but when we analyze it and make it application of it, what does it what interest is it to you and is this money to be put into cir-low are you and I to get our share of it? Or is any of it to vidual by his producing some-the soil, by the manufacture ng of value, or by the exercise take the case of the farmhe must get more money for what produce. Now if we suppose the produce. Now if we suppose the and demand, as regards any pro-be the same year after year, with me conditions for marketing and the returns from such crops must use the same, or vary very little; the supply varies, or the demand, e rate of transportation. the rate of transportation, or other ges incidental to selling, then there he a change in the yield to the farmand so, if the currency is unstable, if s or paper money are not worth their either because of intrinsic value or ower of conversion or redemption; if, her words, the currency is depreciatin its purchasing power, then more of h currency will be returned to the mer for his produce. But will he in latter case be benefited? Of what is latter case be benefited? Of what his crops if he has to pay proportionately more for all he has to buy? It will profit a man nothing to get \$3 a bushel for his wheat if he has to pay \$15 for a pair of mes, or three prices for a threshing maand so on. Cheap money me commodities. Those who lived the South during the existence of the Southern Confederacy know full well what a depreciated currency means and how lous the hope of getting solid com the character of Confederate notes. ollowing the line of reasoning recently intes, it would be proper in speaking of hose days of cheap money not to say hat Confederate notes had depreciated way of stating the case, but it is

per bushel, it is now worth 62 cents; as well say wheat has not fallen in value. Let the bushel by which we measure it as appreciated or increased in size! There is one class of persons that would be temporarily benefited by cheap money. Let is the debtor class. If a man has a mortgage of \$1,000 on his farm, it would apparently be a piece of sood fortune for parently be a piece of good fortune for a to get \$4 a bushel for 250 bushels of al effects of an unstable and de-

preclated currency. Free Silver. Another matter closely connected with the cry for "more money" is the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Now let us analyze this. What does it mean? Does t mean that the government should pure dollar's worth of silver into a col and call it a dellar, as it puts one dellar's worth of gold into a coin and stamps that a dellar? Is it that two coins shall be made, one of gold and one of silver equal and interchangeable value? No, this would satisfy but a few of the advocates of the free collage of silver. It has been a long time since the rates between silver and gold was established at about 16 to 1 since then the disparity between the two er nations can arbitrarily establish a r nation having trade relations with oth universally recognized and conceded that the ratio of value is largely over 16 to 1; yet the extreme silver men contend the government mints should be ed to the free colnage of silver upor ratio. For whose benefit would this Will the farmer, who produces no liver, derive any advantage from a law a tenefited by this. But this is not all: f allver brought his bullion to the mint ad received therefor legal tender dollars f the intrinsic value of seventy cents; out this would involve his taking along prefer to leave his silver dollars the government, and take in exthat is what he is contending at as has been the case in his sales builden to the government, the certifi-des for which have been almost entirely question of time when we shall all silver and no gold in the treas-In this connection it is well to direct of allver contributed largely wirds impairing its value as a money modity to be bought and stored away like so much pig-iron or pig-lead, to rise or fall in value according to the market quotations of the principal commercial centres of the world I cannot see, then, that the farmer is to derive any advanage from cheap money or the free and inlimited colnage of silver at the present atio. I am sorry to know that there is decontent and dissatisfaction among the of mers of some portions of the State. It not so with us in this section of Virgin Our farmers are working splendidly and receiving handsome returns for their or. They apply themselves as earnest in working their farms as do the mer of in working their farms as do the merchants and professional men of the cities in their several arccations. To succeed, farming must be earnestly, intelligently and laboriously conducted, as it is only by earnest effort, intelligently directed and persistently followed up, that success is attained in other vocations. The farmers about here are very carnest and unitalized. about here are very earnest and untiring in their work; they are at it early and late, driving away as persistently as any merchant in his trade or professional man in his application of all his faculties

foundation for their fortunes by the raising of corn, nad one of them is still at it, and will gather this year over 40,000 bushels of corn from his several farms, besides raising two or three other crops that yielded him \$12,000. I have sought interviews with and questioned a number of farmers since the receipt of your letter that I might inform myself accurately concerning the yield from our farms. The first gentleman told me that he raised a good potatoe crop, averaging 100 barrels to the acre, for which he received from \$1.25 to \$2 net per barrel. Another that he averaged 70 barrels to the acre and sold at prices averagins \$2 per barrel; bis brother obtained from \$2 to \$3 per barrel, and realized \$2,000 on about seven acres in cultivation of this crop. Another gentlemen, who operates on a large scale, had 5,000 acres in cultivation; he planted five different crops, maturing at different times, and realized, exclusive of freight and commission, \$53,000 from all the products of his farm. A friend of mine who farms on the western branch of the Elizabeth river, in reply to my request for some facts in connection with this matter, foundation for their fortunes by the rais-

zabeth river, in reply to my request for some facts in connection with this matter, sends me the following: One man who was a private in Lee's army, who has worked on a farm as an ordinary farm-hand since the war, now owns two farms for which he paid \$22,000; these two farms contain about sixty acres each, and the profit from them this year, after paying all expenses, was about \$19,000. This man has a brother who also done almost as well. Another farmer who cultivates a farm of 130 acres on shares with the own-er, raised enough this year to yield a net profit of \$12,000, to be divided between him-

self and the owner of the farm.

I could multiply instances of like char-

I could multiply instances of like character indefinitely, but realize that I have already made this letter too long.

To sum up the matter: Our famers are in excellent conditions and by their labor are doing much to build up the fortunes of the State. In the aggregate, it is estimated that the yield in fruit and truck or early vegetables in this section of Virginia will reach this year about four and a half millions of dollars. (See the itemized statement from "Facts and Figures about Norfolk" sent herewith.) Norfolk" sent herewith.)

I hope for better times for the farmers who are not doing so well in other sec-tions of our State. When I think of the old country mansions it was once my privilege and pleasure to visit—those ideal homes, with all that the word implies, beneath whose roof there was more of gen-uine happiness and hospitality than was to be found anywhere else on the face of the earth-it is painful to reflect that they are in many instances now the abode of want and distress. My sympathy is with those people; but I can see no pos-sible good to result to them from the adoption of such measures as involve cheap money and defy the fundamental principles of sound trade and finance.

Yours very truly, WALTER H. TAYLOR.

year 1892-93:	:	(UANTITY.	VALUE.
Cabbage, Potatoes, Spinach, Kale, Lettuce, Melons, Tomatoes, Heans, Cucumbers, Peas,	boxes		347,130 500,000 122,630 177,707 8,174 836,152 92,591 80,935 46,380 185,415 2,928 9,465,306	\$ 483,912 50 1,500,000 00 245,658 00 177,777 00 28,609 00 104,519 00 69,443 25 121,402 50 84,710 00 824,476 25 17,588 00 946,530 60 580,241 73

Total..... \$4,541,077 85 What a Farmer Says.

Extract from a letter of a prominent agriculturist to Colonel W. H. Taylor: I cannot speak for all the farmers of the State, but more particularly for those around Norfolk. I am just lately in rearound Norfolk. I am just have a ceipt of a letter from a Kansas correspondent, who assures me that his present crop of wheat, a very poor one in yield, and also poor in quality, will bring him less than 35 cents per bushel. In giving his reasons for this low price, he was the "rates of freight" to the "rates of freight" to the a novel way. Wheat was once worth \$1.25 giving his reasons for this low price, he refers to the "rates of freight" to the sea-board markets, the "supply and demand," and the selfishness of the elevator men and the "bears" in the wheat ring or pit, refering to these matters very intelligently, indeed, but falls to bring in any charges against the policy of any any charges against the policy of any political party whatever.

ently be a piece of good fortune for o get \$4 a bushel for 250 bushels of the "wheat ring," the "high and thus be enabled to pay off his freight rate," and the "supply and de-

be correspondingly low.

Since the trucking season of 1893 opened,
the truckers of "Tidewater Virginia" close

around Norfolk, have sent North and West fully \$5,000,000 worth of fruits and The "supply" was good and vegetables. The "supply" was good and the "demand" was also good. When the "supply" and "demand" are both in favor of the producer, and not too many men between him and the con-

sumer, and the "freight rates" are low, as they are here, the farmer is prosperous. Hundred of instances might be given where our farmers and truckers have received splendid "returns" for their crops While all have done remarkably, in fact unusually well, there are always a few

One gentleman we have in mind who from 154 barrels of seed potatoes planted on 76 acres of land, marketed 7,125 barrels, on 16 acres of land, trarketed 1,122 barrels, at an average price well up to \$3 per barrel, rays his gross sales run something over \$20,000—and his neighbors say that his "net profits" were fully \$10,000.

The "gross sales" of another trucker for his horse.

for his berry crop was more than \$0,000, and the "net profit" of another on berries was \$5,500. As far as we can learn,

our farmers and truckers have had a very favorable season indeed. There is not the least doubt but that the money received from agricultural products grown close around Norfolk aved the city from feeling the effects of ne "panic" of 1893.

Our corn farmers are also in good pirits. One of our Norfolk County farmspirits. One of our Norious county at a ers has a prospective crop of 29,090 bushels; another a crop of 25,000 bushels; and still another, who is now taking in the "Worlds' Fair," expects to have 59,000 bushels of shelled corn for his crop of 1893. If the disgruntled farmers of the inte-rior are going to vote against the present administration on account of poor prices received for farm products, then on that basis the Democratic party should

make a clean sweep here.

It is not "creed" nor "sect" nor "party that dictates the price the farmer shall receive for his produce. The price is determined by "supply and demand," "freight rates" to consuming centers, and the number and character of the "manipulators" operating between the 'manipulators' operating t

I regret that I haven't more details at and; but you know that details in a campaign are dry and uninteresting any way you may use them.

MODJESKA'S LITTLE TRICK.

How the Polish Actres. Entertained a Social Gathering by Reciting Numbers.

Mme. Modjeska, the actress, is a bright woman who doesn't healtate to play practical jokes in an innocent and vay. She was recently a visitor at a mansion, says the Louisville Times, and was asked for a brief recitation. But, though she racked her brain, nothing apropos recurred to her, and finally she begged to be let off with a short selection in her netive language. The suggestion was applicaded and madame began though her listeners could not understand her words, her gestures and some thrilling tones held them enchained until the final syllable, when she was overwhelm-ed with plaudits. As she was preparing to depart her hostess asked her for title of the selection she had given, and much to her surprise, madame went into a small-sized paroxysm of laughter. am sorry to deceive you," she said, smilingly, "but my recitation hasn't any name. My memory failed so badly that as a last resort I recited the numbers

VIRGINIA'S UNIVERSITY

PROF. THORNTON SPEAKS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Lack of Funds is a Barrier that Prevent the Scheme From Being Adopted_Prof. Minor Resigned as Instructor of Law.

Professor William M. Thornton, chairman of the faculty of the University of Virgiria, has in compliance with the Virginia statute, submitted his report for the session of 1892-93 of the University, to Honorable John E. Massey, Superintendent of Public Instruction. In his report he states that last year there was a total mate attendance of sudents of 547, as against ments should be made on the basis of 516 for the preceding year. Of the '92-3

States. Professor Thornton, speaking of the Linden Kent Memorial School of English Literature, says it was the chief addition during the past year to the means of instruction offered by the University in its academical department. This school is supported by the donation of \$60,000 from Mrs. Linden Kent, of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Linden Kent, of Washington, D. C., to found a memorial to her husband, the late Linden Kent, of that city, who was graduated from this University in 1870. The work of the School of Erglish has been divided, instructions in the English language being left to the old school, while the work in English literature, Rhetoric and Belles-letters has been as-

signed to the new. The Law department suffered during the past session from the Illness of the senior professor, Mr. John B. Minor, and the simultaneous incisposition of his assistant, Mr. John B. Minor, Jr. The interval occasioned by this last cause was bridged over by the kindly and timely aid of Mr. Raleigh C. Minor, B. L. of 1890, and the work of the classes was thus carried on with regularity and order. By the ex-ercise of strict economy in the appropriahave been enabled so to strengthen the teaching staff of this department as to put the regular order of its lectures beyond the risk of any probable contingencies. A new chair of Mercantille Law and the Law of Personal Property has been created and filled by the appointment of Mr. Willium Minor Lile, of Lynchburg, Va., a bachelor of law of this University, of the session of 1882 Mr. Raieigh C. Minor has been appointed arsistant to Professor John B. Minor. The Law faculty, consisting thus of three professors and tions for the next session the visitors have been enabled so to strengthen the teaching staff of this department as to ty, consisting thus of three professors and an instructor, will be able to maintain and even to advance the standard of in-

Education of Women.

The higher education of women is a subject that continues to engage the atresponse to an application from Miss Caroline Preston Davis, women were admitted to stand the graduating examinamitted to stand the graduang examinations of the University (in an apartment separate from the men). Miss Davis was the only woman who availed herself of the provision. After a year spent under the private tuition of the Instructor in Mathematics, she took the graduating examinations of that school and passed

them with distinction. • Admirsion to examination, as the experience of the past session shows, will prove a barren privilege without some systematic and adequate provision for University instruction. In the majority of the courses the most fruitful part of he teaching is given by lectures. In the de-partments of Natural Science and Natural History, especially, it is impossible to give adequate instruction without free use of the apparatus of the Laboratory and the collections of the Museum. To teach these subjects otherwise than by the demonstrative methods is a fraud and a

The method of the annex and the method of co-education are the two which have been employed at other universi-tles in dealing with this problem. In the Annex the young women have the same lectures as the young men, from the same professors, but at a different place heat, and thus be enabled to pay of his large and the supply and the supply and the horizone in one year; if such conditions existed for but one year, undoubtedly this existed for but one year, undoubtedly this of the jurisdiction of parties.

As long as the Western wheat or any other of her products, is low in price, the same products in Virginia, will also the work of a professor almost halves this efficiency and requires a faculty nearly twice as large as would other wise be needed. Double sets of buildings and experimental apparatus are and experimental apparatus are required. Nothing need be added to show that this method effectually carried out is enormously costly. Only large endowment from private benefac tors for this specific purpose could justify this University in engrafting the Annex

The co-education of the Sexes is the method of solution, which has been most fully tested in America. It has most friends where it has been longest and best tried, and it is not without ardent advocates among the teachers of our Virginia public schools. Yet it candenied that it introduces into University administration novel and intricate problems, and runs counter to the settled convictions and rooted prejudices of the more conservative amo our Southern people. Apart from these difficulties which it were stupid to ignore and these convictions which it wer rash to centemn, it is also a method which can properly be set on foot only at considerable cost. Especial lodgings must be provided under suitable care and control: a waiting room and study must be fitted up and a suitable atten-dant employed; the physical culture of young women must be looked to equally with that of men; and courses of in-struction especially appropriate to their needs will soon be called for. This method, although far less costly than the Annex, is one which would seriously strain the resources of a school already bending its utmost effort to fulfil its appointed task. We cannot but ask our-selves whether it is wise, whether it is right, to cripple a school designed is right, to cripple a school designed primarily for men, in order that it may do partial and perhaps ineffectual work for women. Only by smaller but still liberal endowments could this plan be made easy and safe.

The financial difficulty is seen to bar the way in which was a seen to bar

the way in whichever direction advance is attempted. If the earnest advocacy higher education for women, which appears in our public prints, is a gen uine reflection of public sentiment; i the appeal of women themselves equal opportunities with men in edequal opportunities with men in educa-tion commends itself as wise and right to their own sex; it ought not to be long before the voluntary contributions of the wealthier women of Virginia and the South would provide here, or else-where, those opportunities for study and culture which Southern women now con-

fessedly lack.
The University instruction may be made accessible to women at this school as for as is consistent with its original design and its present organization, the Visitors have requested from the Faculty a distinct formulation of the conditions (if any) under which women may be admitted to attend the regular lectures and examinations in each of the Academical Schools. This report will be laid before Schools. This report will be laid telebre visitors at their next annual meeting. But the prime difficulty of the problem will still remain to be dealt with either by the liberality of the State or by the generosity of private benefaction.

Public Schools and University,

A closer connection between the Public of the desiderata of our education tem. That the University should depress the standard of instruction in its lowest chasses is not desired by any one. In or-der to bring about this connection, the standard of instruction in the Public Schools must be and ought to be raised. In the country schools this is doubless impracticable. But in the city schools it has been done in some places, and

man in his application of all his faculties to attain success. They plant diverse crops, and strain every nerve to be early in market. I shall refer presently to the trucking interest, as it is called, but would first say that two of the most successful farmers that I know about here, both of whom are now rich, laid the

examinations for the lowest classes in the several Academical Schools of the University. During 1893 such examinations were held for the Washington School in Alexandria and for the State Female Normal School in Farmville, age well as for private schools, and the results were lighly gratifying to the examinations, and creditable to the instructors in these schools. It is believed that these examinations will be valuable to the teachers as Reduced—Dewayne, 46—Dominica and tions will be valuable to the teachers as a stimulus to thorough work, to the pupils as an incentive to sustained and com-prehensive study, to the Public School system as affording a fixed standard of scholastic attainment. The cultivation

the encouragement and support of the official head of the state system of Pub-University graduates should be employed in the higher grades of the public schools as teachers appears legitiand desirable. If such system of uniform and rigorous public class there were 30 students from Virginia, the others being, as usual, mainly from the Southern and Southwestern successful candidates. But as the services of such men readily command sal-

scholastic attainment. The authorities of the University hope and solicit for them

aries of \$700 to \$000 in private schools and expect them to enter the competition un-less the rewards in the public schools are

equalty great. The Gymnasium

The Fayerweather Gymanasiam constitutes the principal addition to the public buildings made during the past fiscal year. The funds for this building and its equipment were derived from the Fayerweather bequest. The sum of \$23,531, 29 was appropriated for these purposes and an additional appropriation of \$1,68,28 was made at the June meeting of the Visitors for its completion. The designing and supervising architects were Car-penter & Peebles of Norfolk, Va., the junfor member of the firm being a graduate (C. E. and D. Sc.) of this University and former Instructor in Civil Engeering. The site is on Carr's Hill. The building is of the classical type and is built of red local bricks and trimmed with pressed bricks. The portico is handsomely treated in the Corinthian style, the pediment being carried by eight columns of solid

white limestone with fluted shafts, mould-ed bases and carved capitals. The first floor contains sixteen bath rooms

office; the anthropometric room provided with a full set of apparatus for physical measures; the trophy room; and the toilette room. The main apartment on this floor is ninety feet by forty, well lighted, heated and ventilated, and fitted up with a complete set of the best gym-nastic appliances. Above is the gallery which carries the running track, one twenty-fourth of a mile long.

The use of the Gymnasium and baths

is free to all students. Thanges in the Teaching Staff.

Mr. John B. Minor, Jr., B. L. 1890, Instructor in Law, retires from the ser-vice of the University on account of an obstinate neuralgic affection. His skill as a lecturer and instructor, his amiable and elevated character, his courteous address and assiduous devotion to have won for him general esteem and re-spect. The Visitors and the Faculty port from him with unfeigned regret and cor and sincere regard.

and sincere regard.

Mr. James P. C. Southall, M. A. 1893,
Instructor in Physics resigns to accept
a more lucrative appointment as Intructors in Mathematics and Physics in the Miller Manual Labour School, Mr. Emerson H. George, Instructor in French and German, resigns for a similar

Mr. L. Coleman Morris, M. D., 1892, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, resigned to enter upon the practice of his profession in Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. A. Damer Drew, M. D. 1891, Instruc-

tor in Biology, resigns to carry out his purpose of going as a medical missionary Mr. S. Rolfe Millar, Ph. D., of Gottingen, Lecturer on Socialism and Commu-nism, resigns to revisit Germany. The interesting and instructive lectures of Dr. Millar, given during 1891-'92 and '93 without cost to the University, desires official recognition. They treated subjects of great Emportance in modern life, concernand intelligent personal studies, made at

the focus of these movements, and attracted andiences consisting of the most thoughtful and mature of our students. copious stores of a rare information added to the pleasantness of his meetings. Mr. Charles W. Kent, M. A. of 1892. D. of Leipzis, has been appointed professor in the Linden Kent Memorial Schoo of English Literature. After graduating from this University, he spent two years in teaching. He then visited Germany for purposes of advanced study, hearing the most distinguished specialists of Be lin and Leipzig on English literature and philology and graduating at Leipzig in

1887. Upon his return to America h appointed to the chair of English and Modern Languages in the University of Tennessee, which he filled up to the end of last session. Dr. Kent is a member of the American Philological Society, the Dialect Society, and the Modern Language Association, and has been vice-president of the last two bodies. His principal publications have been Teutonic Anticuities in Andreas and Elene; Cynewulf's Elene; Use of the Negative by Chaucer; Study of Lanier's Poems; Outlook for Literature

William Minor Lile, B. L. 1882, Mr. William Minor Life, B. 12 182, the newly elected Professor of Mercantile Law and the Law of Personal Property, has spent the years since his graduation in active practice of his profession in Lynchburg, Va. The success which he has achieved at the bar, and the distinguished position which he has won in the esteem position which he has won in the esteem of the legal profession in Virginia, amply justify the appointment conferred on him

by the Visitors.

Mr. Raieigh C. Minor, M. A. 1888, and B. L. 1880, Instructor in Law, has spent the years since his graduation in professional practice in Richmond, Va. His success as an instructor during the success as an instructor during the

past session has given great satisfaction to the friends of the University.

Mr. R. E. Lee Dinwiddle, M. A. 1893, has been appointed Instructor in French and German, vice Mr. Emerson H. George, resigned.
Mr. William B. Tuttle has been ap

pointed Instructor in Biology, vice Dr. A. Damer Drew, resigned.

Three Practical Jokers, That perverted form of humor known

as practical joking now and then receives a set-back that carries joy unspeakable to the hearts of sensible people.. Out at Monterey, Cal., the other night three humorists conceived the idea of scaring a friend by "holding him up" as he came along a lonely road. They provided themselves with masks, revolvers and the other paraphernalia of the footpad, and when the victim appeared they commanded him to throw up his hands. He obeyed, but in each hand was a sixshooter, which he fired as rapidly as he could pull the triggers. One of the jesters fell dead with the top of his head blown off, another was that through the shoulder, and was shot through the shoulder, the third saved his life only by tearing off his mask and revealing his identity. It is said that the "victim" feels badly over the affair. He regrets that his aim was so deadly. deadly. Few people will agree with him. The general regret will be not that he killed one of the trio, but that he did not dispose of all three. Any form of practical joking is brutal and detestable, but when it is when it takes the shape of brigandage and menace to life the jokers should be summarily disposed of. The Monterey humorists got just what they deserved.

-Chicago Herald. When acting against cavalry, the Roman legion always formed a square or circle with the baggage in the centre.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

HR. HARBISON'S SALE OF TROTTERS
AT THE STATE FAIR.

ACLEAN SWEEP

Friday, Jr., Enter the 27 2:30 List.

The combination sale of trotting-bred horses held by Mr. Shelby T. Harbison on Friday, October 13th, at the State Fair was quite a success. Thirty-one head, from yearlings to aged horses, brought \$7,495, an average of over \$227 each, prices ranging from \$1,000 down to \$1%. The day was a fearfully inclement one, the rain falling in torrents and the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, yet the attendance was

good and bidding in most instances brisk. Mr. Harbison amply sustained his reputation for fair dealing by calling attention to all existing defects, and guaranteeing the pedigrees of every animal.

The top price of the sale was obtained for Redden, a large, handsome bay colt, two years old, and bearing a strong re-semblance to his noted sire, Red Wilkes, his dam being Lady Sentinel (dam of Lelah H., 2:241-4), by Sentinel, 2:29-3-4. Redden was started low, and the bidding gradually reached \$50, which Mr. J. M. Farrier, of Wilson, N. C., raised to a thousand dollars at a jump, which elicited

thousand dollars at a jump, which elected applause, and got the colt.

The same gentleman also secured the fourteen-year-old bay mare Columbia, 2:20, by Dixon, dam by Robert Bonner. This electron are all the columbia and the co

by Dixon, dam by Robert Bonner. This mare got her mark on a wet, slippery track while carrying twin foals. Mr. Thomas Anderson, of this city, se-cured a bay yearling colt of rich breeding in Marian Craig, good individually and a rotter sure, that took the red ribbon at the State Fair exhibit.

Mr. Samuel B. Nelson secured a choice

piece of goods in the bay yearling gelding Saginaw, by Sphinx, 2:201-2, dam Medalta, by Alecto.

Mr. Joseph Lassiter secured a hand-some bay colt in Empire W., son of Em-pire Wilkes, 2:30, and Katie Brooks, by Abdalbrine. Dark Girl, a nice, well finished two-year old, daughter of Dark Night, fell to Wil-liam A. Walker's bid of \$200, while Mr. S.

G. Atkins secured a charming road mare in Yankee Poo, a chestnut filly three years old, by Hambrine Wilkes, dam by Frank

Nevin.

Mr. Harbison can thank his North Carolina patrons for doing the briskest bidding of the day.

Messrs. J. D. Farrier and D. Herring, of Wilson, N. C., and M. H. White, of Hertford, N. C., were the largest purchasers at the sale.

Mesars, Macfeat & Kline, of this city, secured a promising pacer in Lady Ryan a five-year-old gray, daughter of Mala chite and Molly, by Pilot Mambrino.

The following is a complete list of horses sold, with purchasers' names and

prices:
Girlie Lumps, bay mare (7), by Lumps,
2:21, dam by Nonpariel, 758, D. Herring,
Wilson, N. C., \$105.
Saginaw, bay gelding (1), by Sphinx,

2:201-2, dam Medalla, by Alecto, S. B. Nelson, Richmond, Va., \$250. Sally Satter, brown filly (2), by Granby, 2:191-2, dam Monica, by Sentinel, 2:293-4.

2:191-2, dam Monica, by Sentinel, 2:293-4, M. H. White, Hertford, N. C., \$105. Anna Howard, bay filly (1), by Sentinel Wilkes, dam Colan Maid, by Masterlade, grandam Ida Milis, dam of Middleway, 221-4, &c., James H. Kemple, Richmond Sam Salter, bay gelding (2), by Granby

2:191-2, dam Lady Offut, by Alexander Norman, R. H. Norfleet, Richmond, Va., Warrior, brown gelding (1), by War-

lock, 2378, dam Sophia L., by Sultan, 2:24, M. H. White, Hertford, N. C., \$125.00. Pretty, brown filly (1), by Sentinel Wilkes, dam Pet, by Star Almont, D. Herring, Wilson, N. C., \$205.00.
Lady Ryan, Pacing trial, 2:25 1-4, by Malachite, dam Mally, by Pilot Mambrino, Macfeat & Kline, Richmond, Va.,

Boulden, bay gelding (2), by Norval,

Boulden, bay gelding (2), by Norval, 2:14 3-4, dam Lady Bolton, by Bolton 76, J. D. Farrier, Wilson, N. C., \$150.00.
Allie Wilkes, Jr., bay gelding (1), by Allie Wilkes, 2:15, dam by Mambrino Patchen, R. H. Norfleet, Norfolk, Va., \$195.00, Columbia, record 2:30, brown mare (4), by Dixon, 3475, dam by Robert Bonner, J. D. Farrier, Wilson, N. C., \$310.00. Pantomime, bay mare (3), by Arthurton Bonner, lota, by Princess, granddam Nelly ton, 2:28 1-2, M. H. White, Hertford,

N. C., \$25.00. Redden, bay colt (2), by Red Wilkes, 2.24 1-2), by Sentinel, J. D. Farrier, Wil-dam Lady Sentinel dam of Leiah H. N. C., \$255,00.

Reddington, bay gelding (2), by Red Wilkes, dam Inez, 2:22 1-4, by Sweep-stakes, M. H. White, Hertford, N. C. Etta Moore, brown filly (1), by Albert H., 12024, dam Midletta, by Happy Me-dium, P. H. Wright, Mulberry Island, War-

wick county, Va., \$160.00. Wilful Winnie, bay filly (2), by Wilton, 2:19 1-4, dam Edna Wilkes, 2:23 pacing, by Red Wilkes, D. Herrin, Wilson, N. C.,

Red Guy, bay colt (1), by Guy Moor, 14885, dam Edna Wilkes, 2:23 pacing, by Red Wilkes, John G. Whaley, Richmond,

Extravagance, bay filly (1), by Guy Moor, 14885, dnm Molly, dam of Edna Wilkes, 2:23, and McDowell, 2:25,) by St. Elmo, 2:30, M. E. Doyle, Lynchburg, Va., Quotation, red roan filly (1), by Guy Moor, dam Blue Jay, by Jay Bird, D.

Herrin, Wilson, N. C., \$275.00. Marion Craig, bay colt (1), by Nut-hurst, 2:14 3-4, pacing, dam Mistake, 2:29 1-2, by Marshall Kelber, granddam Lady Yelser (dam of five in 2:30), by Gar-rard Chief, Thomas Anderson, Richmond,

Will. Yourg, bay gelding (l), by Sentinel Wilkes, dam Young Ida, by Star Almont, M. H. White, Hertford, N. C., \$140.00.

Mac Allan, chesnut gelding (1), by Allan-Mac Alian, cheshut geshut (b), by Harold, dorf, 2:26 1-4, dam Dolly Mac, by Harold, O, Wimple, Denville, Va., \$125.00.

Dark Girl, black filly (2), by Darknight, 2858, dam by Earker's Mambrino

Patchen, William A. Walker, Richmond, Break O'Day, chesnut mare Eastlight, dam by Parson's Abdallah, I. Stockhouse, Marion, S. C. Donna, bay mare (3), by Granby, 2:191-2,

dam by Garrard Chief, 2253, T. P. Robindam by Garrard Chief, 1293, T. P. Robin-son, Farmville, Va., \$222.00. Yankee Poo, chesnut filly (3), by Ham-brino Wilkes, dam Emma, by Frank Nevin, son of Mambrino Chief II, S. G. Atkins, Richmond, Va., \$206.00.

Atkins, Richmond, Va., \$206.00.

Minnie Brooks, brown filly (2), by Hambrino Wilkes, dam Hamera, by Hamer, 1225, E. D. Pendleton, Norfolk, Va., \$185.00.

Bay filly (2), by Granby, 2:19 1-2, dam by Indicator, 2:23 1-2, C. H. Todd, Norfolk, Va., \$185.00. Woolford, bay colt (1), by Judge Salis-

bury, dam Norma Sprague, by Governor Sprague, W. V. Thraves, Manchester, Va., \$125.00.
Alleghan, black colt (1), by Judge Salisbury, dam Alva B., by Young Jim, Char-ley Baker, Emporia, Va., \$140.00.

ent State Fair trotting meeting furnished several entries to list, while a number of others displayed their ability to enter the charmed circle when called upon for the effort. De Wayne, a brown stallion by Direc

tor, 2:17%, out of Lottle Pratt, 2:28%, by Mambrino Patchen, took a record 2:30 flat on the 10th instant in the third heat of the 2:50 class, won by him in heat of the 2:50 class, won by him in straight heats. Over a good track he can beat 2:25.

In the three-year-old class on the same

mare, took a record of 2:3314. Little Tobe is compactly made and well finished, though very small, and can easily beat dre 2:30. Allan Merrifield will probably land the little son of Mr. W. P. Batchelor's great race horse in the charmed circle this season.

In this race Mr. Samuel Walton's handsome bay mare Perrette, by Juror, 2:24%, high cook a record of 2:53%, while Glandan, generally seasons.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23D.

THIS WILL BE THE MOST INTERESTING SALE OF THE SEASON.



SHOES, 98 CENTS!

Including the \$1.49 Table of Ladies' Evening Slippers, valued from \$3 to \$5 beautiful styles and many colors; also the remaining lot from the \$1.23 Table of Ladies' and Misses' and Boys' Shoes.

POSITIVE BARGAINS IN SHOES IF YOU VISIT US.

ECONOMY SHOE STORE, 311 E. BROAD

by C. F. Clay, in William Hewitt's string, Indian name. The source of supply has

cord. Queen Nutwood is a handsome bay mare, foaled in 1889 by King Nutwood, dam Mattie Windsor, by Windsor. She is owned by Mr. E. D. Pendieton, of Norfolk, and was driven by Joseph Staton. Clipper, who took second money to Queen Nutwood, is a chestnut gelding, foaled 1887 by Melville Chief, 2-32, dam Untraced. He is owned by Mr. James W.

is his initial performance in 2:30 or better. In the 2:50 class, trotted off on the 12th instant, Dominion, a bay gelding, entered by S. D. Black, of Newberne, N. C., got first money and a record of 2:30 flat, second money going to Dashwood, a black stallion four years old, by Simmons, 2:28, out of a mare of unknown breeding. Dashwood was driven by his owner, Mr.

Joseph Lassiter, of this city. Saturday, the 15th instant, and last day of the meeting, furnished no entries to the charmed circle, but in the 2:40 less several stallions proved themselves able to do so over a good track. The races were postponed from the previous day, and the track was heavy and wet in places from the storm, which lasted all

of Friday.
In the 2:40 class, won by B. L. C., who took a record of 2:221-4, driven by Joseph Staton, the great race stallion, Temple Bar, 2:173-4, the iron-hearted campaigner Bar, 2:173-4, the fron-hearted campaigner of 1891, gazed through the window of his box stall and saw his small son, fron Bar, take a record of 2:35 in a fourth heat. Iron Bar is a beautiful dark-grey colt, three years old, out of Camelia, by Old Bob, a stallion of obscure breeding, owned in Kentucky. He is owned by Mrs. J. L. Lindsay, of this city, who drives him for pleasure purposes, so nice is his disposition. Iron Bar is quite small, being scarcely fifeasily won by Whitby, pacing record, 2:181-2, 2:24, 12:26 and 2:31. Driven by William Hewitt, he stepped the first half of the first heat in 1:10, but neither the pacer Branchwood, or the trotter Otard, and John W., could live with him, and he finished the mile in a jog in 2:24, lowering the track record by one-quarter of a second.

Mr. J. W. Sale has sold to R. C. Broaddus, of Manchester, the two-year old bay filly. Pattle, by Patterson, dam a mare of Morgan descent, bred to Temple Bar, 2:17 3-4. Mr. Sale has also sold to John D. Seabright, of this city, the bay colt Tom Tinker, (2), by Temple Bar, dam by a thoroughbred sire. Captain B. P. Williamson, Fairview Farm, tain B. P. Williamson, Fairview Farm, Raleigh, N. C., writes me that the fu-ture outlook of the trotter is bright in ture outlook of the trotter is bright in that State. His own horses are doing well, while a lot of good ones are in training at the Fair grounds' track, near the city. Captain Williamson states that he has received some choice material for his sale to be held at Raleigh on Newschet the 5th and 5th Among the November the 8th and 9th. Among the offerings are the get of some of the greatest sires of trotters in the land, including the produce of Pamilco, 2:111-2; Sultan, 2:24, sire of Saladin, 2:05 3-4; Stambaul, 2:071-2; Norval, 2:14 3-4, and many others.

General Jackson has raised the service fee of Iroquois to \$2,500 for the sea-son of 1894. The brown son of imported Leamington and Maggie B. B. was a superb race horse. No horse has yet paralleled his achievment of winning those classic events of the English turf viz. The Derby, St. Leger and Prince of

Wales stakes.

Captain R. J. Hancock has placed the service fee of Eolus at \$500 for the season of 1894. The aged monarch of Ellersson of the well preserved and vigorous, lie stud, is well preserved and vigorous, and likely to sire many more high class performers. His stud champion, imported Charaxus, will command a fee of \$250, while Eou, the brother of the great race horse Eole, will stand at \$100. tain Hancock reports that his horses are doing well.

BROAD ROCK.

OCCONKECHEE STOCK FARM. Mr. Carr's Consignment of High-Bred Trotters.

The fine country place which bears the name of Occoneechee Stock Farm is located one mile south of Hillsboro, N. C., on the line of the North Carolina Central railroad. The farm is owned by Mr. Julian S. Carr, who resides at Durham, fifteen miles south of Hillsboro.

Mr. Carr is the presiding genius of the great menufacturing establishment known as the Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, and his duties as president widely-known concern necessarily sume most of his time. Yet the bre establishment near Hillsboro has been the source of many hours of recreation for him. The visitor to the farm will can beat 2:25.

In the three-year-old class on the same day, Little Tobe, a three-year bay colt, by Pamlico, 2:111-2, out of an Indian pony mare, took a record of 2:334. Little Carolina Central railway. Over the broad acres—numbering over seven hun-dred-of Occoneechee high-bred horses, Jersey cattle and Shetland ponies roam and find abundant sustenance. While attention is given to the rearing of different classes of improved live stock, it is the production and scientific breeding of the high-class trotter which most enthuses the genial master of the farm with its odd

by C. F. Clay, in William Hewitt's string, got a mark of 2:344, though the race went to S. B. Nelson's good three-year-old filly, Nelly D., by Toodles, Jr., trained and driven by Joseph Staton.

In the 2:27 class on the 11th instant, the winner of the race, Queen Nutwood, started with a mark of 2:294, which she reduced five seconds in the third heat, trotting back into the same notch in the fourth heat. In this race the chestnut gelding Clipper also started with a mark of 2:294, which he reduced to 2:244 in the second heat, equalling the track record. Queen Nutwood is a handsome bay mare, foaled in 1889 by King Nutwood,

Untraced. He is owned by Mr. James W. Bethell, of Reedsville, N. C., who gave him a race record of 2:29% over this track last fall, and then had him gelded.

Jolly Friar, an elegantly bred son of the present season.

Over a good track his owner thinks he can beat 2:20.

Friday, Jr., a gray gelding, entered by Mr. Samuel Walton, of Falls Mills, Va., took a record of 2:26% in this race, which the belief of the property of Happy Medium, sire of Nancy Hanks, 2:04, Baron Brown, 2:26 1-4, son of Baron Wilkes, 2:18, and Brownie (dam of the elegant show horse, Haldane, 2:261-2) by

Daniel Lambert.
The collection is headed by the handsome young statiton Jim Norwood, a rich brown in color, three years old and considered very promising for speed as his breeding entitles bim, being by Bourbon Baron (son of Haron Wilkes, 2:18, and Ariadna by George Wilkes, 2:20 dam Jella Lattimer by Mellyllie Chief, graansele was the son of the statement of the Belle Lattimer by Mellville Chief, gran-dam Beck Collins by Woodburn Hamble-tonian, full brother to Vatican, 2:29 1-2, sire of Belle Vara, 2:08 3-4, Vassar, 2:11 1-2,

pacing, &c. Another good colt is Typewriter, a rich bay two years old, by Jolly Friar, dam Consolation by Norfolk (sire of Miss Nelson, 2:171-2) grandam Beck Collins by Woodburn Hambletonian. Chambermaid, a bay filly, one year old by Jolly Friar, dam Beck Collins, by Woodburn Ham-bletonian. Carolina, also a bay filly one year old, by Jolly Friar, dam Nelly Bly, by Mellville Chief. A chestnut filly, one year old, by Pamilco, 2:111-2, dam Nymph by Reveier, son of Satelite, sire of four in 2:30 list, and ten producing sires. A good individual and very promising is Bessie Langhorne, a two year old bay filly by Jolly Friar out of a Meliville Chief poses, so nice is his disposition. Iron
Bar is quite small, being scarcely fifteen hands high, but she is well made
and beautifully gaited, and can beat
2:30 with little effort. The last race ou
the card Saturday was the free-for-all,

Wilkes Bee 3:27 1-4 All of the show offerings will be sold under a guarantee both as to soundness and breeding, and will go if a single bid is made. Mr. Carr's horses, with many others of gilt edge breeding and superb individuality, will be offered at the Williamson Annual Combination sale of high bred trotting, road, aind general purpose horses, which takes place at the capital city of the old North State on November 8h and 9th next. Catalogues containing full partic-lars and all other information may had by addressing Captain B. P. W. llamson, Raleigh, N. C.

The Trrigation Congress,

In its broader aspect the congress will be useful in popularizing and the irrigation idea. Comparatively few of the American people have any just conception of its scope and importance. It does not seem at all improbable that the production of the irrigated farms will one day equal in value the product raised under a natural rainfall. Moreover, with the almost complete disappear-ance of lands available for homestead entry the problem of cheap homes for the westward-rolling millions becomes a serious one. The convention at Los Angeles will invite attention to the fac that irrigation offers almost the only possible solution. Just how much of the arid domain it is possible to reclaim cannot be put in definite terms. The final aggregate will be determined only by the limits of profitable construction by the limits of profitable construction of the irrigating systems. Bu it may be may be roughly stated as equalling in extent the tiliable lands of half a dozen

States the size of New York.

This, however, give but little idea as to the population these lands will one day support. The intensive farmle which is the characteristic of irrigation day which is the characteristics of the water with the marvellous fertility of the "desert" land when supplied with water, renders possible a larger return from a farm of ten or twenty acres than the average yield of a hundred-and-sixtythe average yield of a hundred-and-sixty-acre farm dependent upon natural rain-fail. In other words, under irrigation there is possible a population to the square mile from ten to fifteen times that of the Eastern States. So, too, while the price of irrigated lands is much greater than the prairie lands in their first cost, the average required to support first cost, the acreage required to support a family in comfort is relatively so small that irrigation provides for us an almost

that irrigation provides for us an almost indefinite prospect for cheap homes.

Viewed, therefore, in its political aspect the subject is one of national concern. But not alone in its material side does irrigation appeal for popular interest. It opens up new social conditions, and provides the basis for an almost ideal farm life. With each farmer occupying but ten or twenty acres, an irrigated valley becomes one large connected community. The bane of isolation and loneliness, the spectre of farm life, is gone, and in its spectre of farm life, is gone, and in its stead come the club, the library, school, and church, within the easy reach of all. and church, within the easy reach of all.
As there is neither drought nor deluge to
destroy crops, an element of stability is
introduced, while control of the water
supply reduces farming to the limits of an supply reduces farming to the limits of an exact science. Under irrigation brains are the single factor of success, and the high premium on intelligence attracts an unusually desirable population. Immunity from disaster and the sense of security breed independence, while larger social cantoct brings refinement. In fine, irrigation maks possible the very highest type of agriculture, and by making farm life one of pleasure and attraction, affords sturdy resistance to that unhealthy drift of populati n to the cites.

According to measurements given in the Bible, Nosh's Ark was a larger vessel than the Grant Eastern.